

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the First Franklin Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of First Franklin Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.6% (769) reside in the First Franklin Representative District.. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (146) of First Franklin Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 74.3% of admissions from the First Franklin Representative District were male and 25.8% were female.
- Over 61.6% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 90.4% of admissions were white non-Latino, 2.0% were black non-Latino, 5.5% were Latino, 0.4% were Asian, and 1.8% were other racial categories.
- 60.0% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 15.1% were married, and 18.1% reported not to be married now.
- 30.6% of admissions had less than high school education, 48.2% completed high school, and 21.2% had more than high school education.
- 38.4% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 8.8% of those admitted were homeless.
- 17.1% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the First Franklin Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
First Franklin Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	663	591	172	74	69	86	55
FY '96	573	510	161	100	72	70	53
FY '97	598	528	175	114	84	56	37
FY '98	760	666	243	125	89	92	63
FY '99	703	622	219	98	70	72	36
FY '00	823	696	241	124	67	134	74
FY '01	769	643	215	107	70	124	70

- Since FY 1995, residents of First Franklin Representative District reported an increase in alcohol and heroin use, with a notable peak in FY 2000. Heroin use increased by 44% and alcohol use by 8%.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting crack use remained steady, while marijuana and cocaine use increased by 25% and 44%, respectively.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the First Franklin Representative District.

Table 2					
Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	70.0%	13.4%	9.8%	1.6%	2.0%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, cocaine and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and marijuana was higher within your District.